The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,654.

PRICE 3½d.] EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19. 1789.

To the Nobility, Gentry, and the Curious

Who are fond of inspecting the most extraordinary Human Beings of the Wild Species ever born.

To be seen in the large Room over Braidwood and Bruce's Upholstery Warehouse, South Bridge Street, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning till Nine in the Evening,

THREE

WONDERFUL PHENOMENA,

WILD BORN,

And of the Human Species.

THESE are two Males and a Female, of a very Small Stature, being little less or more than FOUR FEET HIGH; each with a monstrous CRAW under the Throat, containing within some three, some four, and some five Balls or Glands, as large as eggs, and which play upwards and downwards in their Craws, according as incited and forced, either by their speaking or laughing.

These three most wonderful wild-born Human Beings, whose country, language, and native customs are yet unknown to all mankind, it is supposed started in some canoes from their native place (believed to be some unknown remote land in South America), and were picked up by a Spanish vessel, which in a violent storm was lost, when these three people, and another of the same kind, since dead, were providentially saved from perishing. At that period they were of a dark olive complexion, but which has astonishingly by degrees, changed to the colour of that of Europeans.

These three truly-surprising Beings, have attracted to themselves the most minute attention, and great admiration of all the Princes, celebrated Anatomists and Naturalists, to whom they have been presented in Europe, for their rare and yet unknown species; and no less indeed, for their most apparent and surprising happiness and content among themselves; most endearing tractableness and respectful demeanor towards all strangers, as well as for their unparalelled, natural, chearful, lively, and merry disposition, singing and dancing (in their most extraordinary way) at the will and pleasure of the company.

The Indian Ambassadors lately at Paris, were the Personages who first inspected them there, to which place they were purposely imported, and from whence they are now arrived here, in their speedy passage to a Northern Kingdom.

* Admittance to Ladies and Gentlemen Two Shillings, Others One Shilling.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, 1789,

Begins drawing the 22d of February 1790.

THE ORIGINAL TICKETS AND SHARES,

In Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths,

In Variety of Numbers,

Are sold and registered by

LESLIE AND SCOTT,

INSURANCE BROKERS——at their State Lottery Office,

Royal Exchange, Edinburgh,

LICENSED BY GOVERNMENT,

And no where else in Scotland on their account.

☞ The Original Tickets, from which the shares are issued, being, agreeably to Act of Parliament, lodged in the Stamp-office in London, are returnable three days after they are drawn; and from that time the purchasers of shares in any Lottery-office whatever no longer hold the security of Government; but that the Public may have the most undoubted security for the shares issued by Leslie and Scott, adventurers may see at their office an acknowledgment in writing by the Royal Bank of Scotland, securing to them the payment of all Prizes arising to the divided tickets till one month after they are paid by Government.

SCHEME.

Prizes.		Value of each.		Total Value.
1	of	L.25,000	is	L. 25000
2	—	20,000	—	40000
2	—	10,000	—	20000
3	—	5,000	—	15000
5	—	2,000	—	10000
15	—	1,000	—	15000
30	—	500	—	15000
100	—	100	—	10000
150	—	50	—	7500
5000	—	25	—	125000
10,775	—	20	—	215500
16,083 Prizes.				L. 498000
First drawn				1000
Last drawn,				1000
33,917 Blanks.				
50,000				L. 500,000

As Tickets or Shares rise or fall in the London Offices, so will they at this.

The Prizes are payable in June 1790 without deduction, or the current value will be advanced at this Office as soon as drawn.

Registering 6d. each number.

Correct Numerical & Register Books are kept, & the speedy intelligence sent to adventurers of their success.

Country Correspondents remitting their money by carriers, or bills at sight or a short date by post, may have Tickets and Shares regularly sent them.

Letters (post paid) duly answered---Schemes gratis---and all business relating to the Lottery transacted.

*** Insurances on Shipping, Merchandize and Lives, done at this Office as usual.

OLD JAMAICA RUM.

GEORGE SPANKIE, at the CROWN, facing the Tron Church, has for Sale a quantity of FINE OLD RUM, of a very superior quality, at 8s. per gallon, in quantities not less than six gallons. A proper discount allowed on taking a hogshead or greater quantity.

N. B. London Porter as usual, in high perfection, (sent free to any part in town,) at 3s. per dozen;—Bottles returned.

CONIAC BRANDY, AND JAMAICA RUM,

GENUINE AS IMPORTED,

Wholesale and Retail, at JOHN LITTLE's Warehouse, Lawn-Market, Edinburgh,

WHO has presently on hand a large stock of the very best old Coniac Brandy and Rum, which he can with confidence recommend to the Public, and will be found on trial of a superior quality, on very reasonable terms for ready money.

J. L. has likewise on hand a large stock of TEAS, SUGARS, and BRITISH SPIRITS of all kinds, distilled from malt only, which he is selling equally low in price, and as good in quality as any in the trade.

N. B. Any quantity of the above articles sent carriage free to any part of the town or suburbs.

Commissions from the country carefully answered.

SEVILLE CHINA ORANGES, &c.

JUST arrived, after a quick passage from Seville, in the PEGGY, George Skirven master,

CHINA ORANGES, in Chests and Half-Chests.

Apply to WALKER, THOMSON, and CO. Edinburgh; or to DAVID LIDDELL at their Warehouses, Leith.

Likewise may be had, by applying as above,

Lexia Raisins, in Casks.

Muscatell Raisins, Bloom Raisins, Jordan Almonds, } in Boxes.

Malaga Lemons, in Chests and Half-Chests

FENCING.

MR ROSSIGNOLI, for several years teacher of Riding and Fencing, and for some time Manager of the Royal Academy here, respectfully informs the Nobility & Gentry, &c. that he has opened a School in Bailie Fife's close, left hand, where he proposes to attend from the hours of 11 forenoon, to 3 afternoon; the lovers of this noble art may depend on most punctual attendance, and every exertion that can merit their patronage.

N. B. Any gentleman wishing to have private lessons may apply to Mr Rossignoli at his School, or Lodgings, Gibb's Entry, Nicolson's Street.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE SUM of SIX THOUSAND POUNDS, in sums of 500l. and upwards, to be LENT upon Heritable Security, at 5 per cent.

Apply to Robert Dick, writer in Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD,

And to be seen at Mr M'Laren's Stables, Cowgate Port,

TWO Strong Handsome Chesnut COACH HORSES, above 16 hands high, rising five years old.—For particulars, enquire at Mr M'Laren, Cowgate Port.

DOUGLAS DICK AND CO.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, That he has opened his Manufactory for Tambouring and Open Working, at the head of the Canongate, where he intends carrying on the business in all its branches. Muslins drawn and stamped, and Sattin drawn and painted.

Young Women, who are expert in the business, will get good encouragement to work in his Manufactory, or in their own apartments. Apprentices will be taken upon moderate terms:—none need apply but those of a good character.

Young Ladies taught tambouring with the shield and open work, drawing and designing of patterns, and drawing on silk and muslin, in the neatest and newest manner, at any hour of the day, in his house, Thomson's Land, north side, head of Canongate.

FRUIT AND WINE.

Just now arrived,

A Quantity of LEMONS, CHINA and SEVILLE ORANGES, in chests and half chests, Raisins in cases, Muscatels in boxes, Wine Grapes in jars, best Zant Currants, Citron and Orange Peel, Jordan and Valencia Almonds, Port and Sherry Wine of the very best quality, with a complete assortment of *Grocery Goods* in wholesale and retail.

Orders for the above addressed to ALEXANDER THOMSON, at his Warehouse, High Street, Edinburgh, will be properly attended to.

PECTORAL LOZENGES OF BLOIS,

SO universally and satisfactorily known for their excellent properties in curing the usual Diseases of the Lungs, as Colds, Tickling Coughs, Shortness of Breath, (which they also contribute to sweeten) Asthmatic, Phthisicky, and Consumptive Complaints. They give great relief in Heartburn, stop Spitting of Blood, heal Sorenels of the Breast, and are of excellent use to those who have occasion to speak much. These Lozenges have been prepared in England for upwards of 130 years, and are sold by Mr CHARLES ANGIBAUD, Surgeon, (grandson to the inventor, who was an eminent apothecary to King William and Queen Anne,) at his house, [illegible] Martin's Lane, Westminster, London, and J. CAW, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, at 1s. 1½d. the box, stamp included.

STIRLINGSHIRE TURNPIKE BILL.

The Committee named by the last General Meeting to arrange the draught of the Turnpike Bill, having prepared the same accordingly, they desire me to give notice,

THAT a General Meeting of the Trustees of the County of Stirling, to receive their report, is to be held, upon Tuesday the 29th instant, at Dearn's inn, in Falkirk, the Chair to be taken at twelve o'clock.

At the same time, the following MOTIONS will be brought forward for the consideration of the trustees.

I. That the seven last motions laid before the general meeting of Nov. 17, together with the resolutions of prior meetings, agreeing to raise the tolls one third, be again brought under review.

II. That a Toll-bar be erected somewhere between St Ninian's and Denny-loan-head, at which half-toll shall be levied.

III. That [illegible] present act.

IV. That the Trustees shall have power to open a commodious entry to the High Street of Falkirk from the south.

V. That the road from Falkirk by Carron Bridge towards Kerse Ferry and St Ninian's, be left out of the bill.

VI. That the qualification of Trustees in the new bill, shall be restricted to those proprietors, whose estates do lye within the respective parishes of the County of Stirling, through which the turnpike roads are intended to pass.

VII. That the place to be appointed in the bill for holding the general meetings of the Trustees shall be *Falkirk*, as by the present existing act.

R. M'KILLOP Clk.

STIRLING—Dec. 14. 1789.

TO LET,

A SHOP, DWELLINGHOUSE, and CANDLE-MANUFACTORY. The premisses, which are situated at the foot of the Croscauseway, Edinburgh, are centrical, and within ten minutes walk of the Cross. They consist of a well-frequented shop, a convenient dwelling-house adjoining, also a good lodging above, if wanted; and backwards from the house and shop are large and commodious workhouses and warehouses, fit to carry on business to any extent. Also a stable and hay-loft with a pump-well of excellent water, and adjoining is a good garden of about a quarter of an acre. The whole is well fenced, lies compact, and is all inclosed with a sufficient gate.

The above has been occupied upwards of twenty years past, for the purpose of manufacturing tallow and candles, and business to a very great extent, has all along been carried on. The rent will be reasonable, and any persons wishing to carry on the same line of business, would surely find the above a very great acquisition; or the property might easily be converted into the purpose of carrying on any other branch of manufacture.

If a tenant for the above casts up, the whole will be let and entered to at Whitsunday next; and, in the mean time, families will be served with Candles of the best quality, and at reasonable prices as usual; and if the premisses are not set, the business will be carried on as formerly.

For further particulars, apply to Thomas Bell, the proprietor.

EDIN. Dec. 18. 1789.

A HOUSE

On the side of Leith Walk.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THAT HOUSE on the west side of the Walk of Leith, to be entered to at Whitsunday next, lately built, possessed by David Stead, at his card-factory, consisting of twelve fire rooms, kichen, closets, cellars, and other conveniencies, likewise a small house adjoining, fit to accommodate servants, with what ground may be wanted. The house to be seen Tuesdays and Fridays, from twelve to three o'clock.

Not to be repeated.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And sold by all the Booksellers,

THE

UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK

FOR 1790.

This Almanack contains

COMPLETE LISTS OF THE

ARMY AND NAVY OF GREAT BRITAIN,

Carefully corrected by the Gazettes to this date;

Nobility of Scotland, England, and Ireland,

With the Dates of their Creation;

THE

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED;

Pointing out the Counties, Cities, & Boroughs they represent;

THE CLERGY OF SCOTLAND,

AND

[illegible] OF THE DIFFERENT PARISHES.

ALSO,

ENGLISH LISTS.

Royal Family of Great Britain.
Sovereign Princes of Europe.
Foreign Ministers.
Archbishops and Bishops.
Privy Council.
Committee for Trade and Plantations.
Secretaries of State.
——Foreign Affairs,
Officers of the Household.
Establishment of the Queen.
——Prince of Wales.
——Duke of York.
——Duke of Gloucester.
——Duke of Cumberland.
Knights of the Garter.
——of the Thistle.
——of the Bath.
Board of Trustees.
Receipt of Exchequer.
Board of Customs.
——Excise.
——Ordnance.
——Admiralty.
——Navy.
——Stamps.
Privy Seal Office.
War-Office.
Post Office.
Mint Office.
Staff Officers.
Admirals.
Generals.
Governors in Great Britain.
——East Indies.
——West Indies.
——America.
——Gibraltar.
Marine Forces.
Corps of Engineers.
Royal Artillery.
Court of Chancery.
——King's Bench.
——Common Pleas.
——Exchequer.
——Admiralty.
East India Co. Directors.
——Commissioners.
Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London.
Chelsea Hospital.
Greenwich Hospital.

SCOTS LISTS.

Peerage.
Knights Baronets.
——of the Thistle.
Officers of State.
High Officers of the Crown.
King's Household.
Prince of Wales's Establishment.
King's Works.
Heritable Keepers of Palaces.
Great Seal Office.
Privy Seal Office.
Lord Register's Office.
Chapel Royal.
Mint Office.
Court of Justiciary.
——Session.
——Exchequer.
——Admiralty.
——Chancery.
——Commissary.
——Lyon.
Faculty of Advocates.
Clerks of Session—Extractors.
Writers to the Signet.
Agents and Solicitors.
Sheriff-deputes & Substitutes.
Commissaries in the Country.
Messengers at Arms.
Board of Ex[illegible]
Magistrates of Edinburgh.
Dean of Guild Court
University of Edinburgh.
——Glasgow.
——Aberdeen.
——St Andrews.
Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
——College of Surgeons.
Trustees for Building New College.
Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, Edinr.
——Glasgow.
Royal Company of Archers.
Society of Antiquaries.
——Royal.
——Royal Physical.
——Royal Medical.
——Natural History.
——Musical.
——Highland.
——Christian Knowledge.
——British, for Fisheries.
Society Chirurgo-Obstetrical.
——Hibernian Medical.
Stamp Office.
Post Office.
Cess Office.
Window Tax Office.
——Table.
Trustees for Ministers Widows.
——Fisheries, &c.
Royal Burghs Convention.
Caledonian Hunt.
Free Masons Officers.
Merchant Company.
Company of Golfers.
Officers of General Assembly.
Surveyors of Windows.
Assessors to the Magistrates.
Bank of Scotland.
——Royal.
——Douglas, Heron, & Co.
——British Linen Co.
——Holidays.
Bankers in Edinburgh.
Public Dispensary.
Sun Fire Office.
Friendly Insurance Office.
Royal Infirmary.
Merchants Hospital.
Trades Do.
Trinity Do.
Watson's Do.
Herriot's Do.
Charity Work House.
New Episcopal Chapel.
Teachers of the High School.
——of English.
Magistrates of Glasgow.
——of Aberdeen.
Friars of the County of Aberdeen.
——County of Kincardine.
——County of East-Lothian
——County of Stirling.
——County of Banff.
——County of Perth.
——County of Lanark.
——County of Forfar.
——County of Fife.
——County of Edinburgh.
Arrival and Departure of the Post.
Roads through Scotland.
Stages to London.
Regulations for Hackney Coaches
——Chairs
Stage Coaches to different parts.
Carriers to different places.
Moveable Feasts.
Common Notes.
Exchequer Terms.
Eclipses.
&c. &c.

IRISH LISTS.

Archbishops and Bishops.
Peers and Peeresses.
Officers of State.
——Staff.
Knights of St Patrick.
Governors.
Ordnance.
Customs.
Imprest and Stamp Office.

Orders addressed to J. ROBERTSON, the Publisher, Old Fish-market Close, will be properly attended to.

☞ The Booksellers in Glasgow and that neighbourhood will be supplied by Messrs. J. and M. ROBERTSON, booksellers, Glasgow.

EXCHANGES ON

Amsterdam,	38	6	Oporto,	5	6½
Ditto Sight,	38	2	Paris,	26	½
Rotterdam,	38	8	Ditto 2 U.	26	½
Hamburgh,	35	2½ U.	Bourd. 2 U.	26½	
Lisbon,	5	6½	Dublin,	8½	

LONDON

DECEMBER 16.

There will be a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter held at St James's Palace in the course of next month, to fill up the vacancies of the Knights Companions; which, by a late statute of his present Majesty, made in 1786, is to consist of the Sovereign and twenty-five Knights, exclusive of the immediate descendants of the King, who are or may be elected.

The following is a correct list of Knights of the Garter to be installed next summer at Windsor:

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.
His Royal Highness Prince Edward.
His Royal Highness Prince Ernest Augustus.
His Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick.
His Royal Highness Prince Adolphus Frederick.
His Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.
Frederick Lord North.
Thomas Marquis of Bath.
Charles Duke of Richmond.
William Duke of Devonshire.
William Marquis of Lansdown.
Henry Duke of Beaufort.
George Marquis of Buckingham.
Charles Earl Cornwallis.
John Duke of Dorset.
Hugh Duke of Northumberland.

It is a mistake, of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of York being to be installed, as they were both installed in the month of July 1771, together with the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Brunswick, the Duke of Mecklenburgh, and four other Knights.

By the last mails we learn the following principal intelligence:

The siege of Orsova, as we expected, has been turned into a blockade. This event took place on the 20th of November.

Marshal Laudohn sent a flag to inform the Commandant, that Kladova had surrendered; and that as after such an event it was not possible for Orsova to hold out long, any further resistance on the part of the Commandant could answer no other purpose than that of shedding blood unnecessarily, and therefore he called upon him, in the name of humanity, to surrender his fortress.

The Commandant sent for answer, that though he believed Marshal Laudohn incapable of telling an untruth, still he owed it to his Sovereign, not to take upon trust a piece of intelligence of so much importance as was that of the fall of Kladova, and therefore he desired that he might be at liberty to send two of his officers to see with their own eyes whether that place was still in the hands of the Ottomans or not; and that these officers might go and return in safety.

Marshal Laudohn agreed to this request of the Governor, and promised, that the two Turkish officers whom he had appointed for this purpose, should be protected in their way to Kladova, and on their [illegible] and as it had been agreed, that hostilities should cease until they returned, the bombardment was suspended.

Never were casemates more substantially built than those of Orsova; for though the shells that fell upon them were 100lb. weight, they made not the least impression.

The blockade was therefore thought necessary; for there was no possibility of undermining a fortress built upon a rock, and it would have been madness, considering the situation of the place, and the difficulties created by the two sides of the Danube, to attempt a storm.

The want of fuel, and the dampness of the casemates, General Laudohn said, would insure the surrender of the place, and save the effusion of blood.

Reports had reached Vienna on the 29th of November, that Orsova had actually surrendered; but of such an event

Orders have actually been issued to the eight regiments of dragoons in garrison at Vienna, to send out recruiting parties to raise for each a fourth division, each division to consist of 400 men; these orders when executed, will add 3200 men to these eight regiments.

The Russians are not less successful in Bessarabia, than the Austrians, their allies, are in Servia and Wallachia; for on the 15th of last month, Bender, the capital of Bessarabia, fell into the hands of the Russians. It was taken by capitulation.

Hassan Pacha, the late High Admiral of Turkey, had proposed to Prince Potemkin a cessation of hostilities within certain limits, in which Bender was to be included; but the Prince, so far from being disposed to include Bender in these limits, opened at once from all his batteries a dreadful fire upon that city. Upon this, the Governor desired to capitulate, and obtained leave for himself and his garrison, and all the inhabitants who should not chuse to remain in the town, to depart from it, without molestation.

The Ottoman fleet, after having remained totally inactive in its station in the Black Sea, is returned to Constantinople.

The Empress of Russia has granted to General Suwarow the title of Comte de Rymnikow, as a reward for the victory he obtained over the army of the Grand Vizier on the borders of the Rymnick.

Besides the title bestowed on General Suwarow, the Empress has sent him the Grand Cross of the first class of the military order of St George, the Cross and other ensigns of the order of St Andrew, and a gold sword; the whole ornamented with brilliants, and valued at the sum of 50,000 roubles.

Letters from the Ukraine mention, that the Russians are constructing a species of floating batteries on the Neister, and also several vessels near the town of Sokoly, at the mouth of the River Bog, over which they have thrown a bridge, to form a direct road from Bender to Sokoly.

The *celebrated* Paul Jones arrived at Vienna the 14th of November, and was presented the next day to the Ministry, by Prince Gallitzin, the Russian Minister there.

The Spaniards at Malaga are building three ships of the line—one of 70, one of 70, and the third 40 guns—heavy metal.

LONDON GAZETTE.

DECEMBER 15.

By the Lords Juſtices General and General Governors of IRELAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

FITZ-GIBBON, C. JOHN FOSTER.

WHEREAS his Majeſty hath ſignified his royal pleaſure, That the Parliament of this kingdom, which was further prorogued to Tueſday the fifteenth day of December inſtant, be further prorogued to Thurſday the twenty-firſt day of January next, 1790, then to ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs; we do, therefore, hereby publiſh and declare, that the ſaid Parliament be, and accordingly the ſaid Parliament is, hereby further prorogued to Thurſday the twenty-firſt day of January next, 1790, and the ſame ſhall be then held at Dublin, and is for the diſpatch of buſineſs whereof the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this preſent Parliament, are to take notice, and to give their attendance accordingly.

Given at his Majeſty's Caſtle of Dublin, the 11th day of December 1789.

By their Excellencies Command,

S. Hamilton.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DUBLIN-CASTLE, *December* 9. 1789.

Letters Patent are preparing to be paſſed under the Great Seal of this kingdom, appointing James Charleton, Eſq; to be Clerk of the Paper-Office, in the room of the Right Honourable Richard Jackſon, deceaſed.

Letters Patent are alſo preparing to be paſſed under the Great Seal, appointing Donnick Trant, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Advocate of the High Court of Admiralty in this kingdom.

WHITEHALL, *December* 9.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Thomas Caldecott, of the Middle Temple, London, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Attorney in the Counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, and Radnor.

WHITEHALL, *December* 13.

The King has been pleaſed to preſent the Reverend John Gowan to the church and pariſh of Lunan, in the Preſbytery of Aberbrothock and county of Forfar, vacant by the tranſlation of the Reverend Alexander Girvan to the church of Langton.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to preſent the Reverend James Donald to the church and pariſh of Glenyla, in the Preſbytery of Meigle, and county of Forfar, vacant by the tranſlation of the Reverend John Gowan.

WHITEHALL, *December* 15.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleaſed to appoint Mr William Bainſcombe, of the city of Exeter, Attorney at Law, to be a Maſter Extraordinary in Chancery.

VIENNA, *November* 30.

An officer from Prince Potemkin's army has brought intelligence of the ſurrender of Bender on the 15th inſtant; the garriſon of which fortreſs, with as many of the inhabitants as were diſpoſed to follow, were to be eſcorted to Ismail.

LLOYD'S LIST—DEC. 15.

DEAL, 14th.—The Friends, Levermore, for St Kitts parted her cable and drove on board the Amity, Nixon, for Jamaica, carried away her bowſprit, and broke an anchor.

The Trinity, Dalton, from Newfoundland to Witterford, is put into Limerick, with loſs of rudder, and four feet water in her hold.—Crew of the Brandon, from Virginia, ſpoke the Prudent, —— from New-York, in lat. 39. 4. lon. 60. 30. on the 3d ult. had loſt her main and mizen maſts, and was proceeding for the Weſt Indies; and on the 29th ult. ſpoke the Jean, Suter, from Newfoundland to Briſtol, who had cut away her mainmaſt in a gale the 22d ult.

The Porcupine, Buchanan, from London to the Streights, is put into Dover with loſs of bowſprit, and other conſiderable damage, having been run foul of by the Minerva Indiaman.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 10.—France, 1.—Flanders, 2.—Holland, 2.
Jamaica, 1.— *Due*—Ireland, 1.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NAPLES,—*November* 17.

Two ſingular accidents have lately taken place in this capital. On Sunday morning laſt, the Chevalier Sterliech, Major of the Marine regiment, having been ſurprized unluckily returned from maſs, before he was expected by the fond lovers, jumped out of the window, in order, if poſſible, to avoid a diſcovery. This delicate regard for the reputation of his miſtreſs, worthy of the ages of chivalry, was attended with the conſequences that have often rewarded the heroiſm of modern knights errant, viz. broken bones. The poor Chevalier remains ſo ill from the effects of his fall, that his recovery is deſpaired of.

The other accident happened on the evening after, and is ſtill more tragical. A gentleman of the name of Schering, going to the Theatre, left two of his maid ſervants to take care of the houſe, with a ſon about eight years of age. Soon after his departure, his nephew, a cadet in the Royal Italian regiment, knocked at the door. Immediately on its being opened by one of the girls, he ruſhed upon her with his bayonet, and killed her. The other, hearing the noiſe, came out, and being attacked in the ſame manner, ſhared the ſame fate. The child, on ſeeing this, cried out, and brought the ſtable boys to his aſſiſtance, who ſhut the ſtreet door, and attacked the villain with their pitch-forks. He endeavoured to clear his way to the door with his piſtols, but not being able to ſucceed, he took refuge in the cellar, and intrenched himſelf behind a caſk. The patrole hearing the noiſe, went into the houſe, and took him into cuſtody, after ſome reſiſtance. He is now confined; and as his trial is to be carried on according to the ſummary forms of military juſtice, he will no doubt ſoon meet with the puniſhment due to his crimes. It appears that he left the palace, where he was on guard, with the intention of robbing his uncle's houſe.

ALGIERS, *Oct.* 27.

On the 2d inſtant, a French polacre entered this port from Tunis, with an Ambaſſador from the Sultan to our Dey, who has forbid him to ſet his foot on ſhore under pain of being ſtrangled. This Ambaſſador having imprudently mentioned that he had letters from his maſter, by which he demanded of the Dey ſome aſſiſtance in money, it is thought that the Dey, to avoid ſending the money to the Porte, has made uſe of the pretext of the indiſcretion and abuſe of truſt in the Ambaſſador, by ſhewing his letters before he had obtained an audience.

The Dey has ſignified to the Engliſh Conſul, that he muſt pay a ſum of 13,000 ſequins, which an Engliſh merchant, who died at Algiers, owed to the ſon of the Dey, his predeceſſor, or write to his Court for the neceſſary orders for the payment of the ſaid ſum, as the Dey is determined all the debts of that merchant ſhall be paid. If the Court of London conſents, it will coſt them 200,000 livres.

WARSAW, *Nov.* 11.

The account given in at one of the laſt ſeſſions of the Diet of the produce of the land-tax on the eſtates of the Nobility cauſed great debates; it was valued at only ſix millions of Poliſh florins, and the general cry was, that the calculations were falſe. When the members became calm, they endeavoured to fix on the means of ſupplying the deficiency, and many projects were formed, but none accepted.

FRANKFORT, *Nov.* 20.

The price of corn having roſe conſiderably in the Duchy of Wirtemberg, the Duke has prohibited the exportation of it.

The Pruſſian army is compoſed, we learn, of 207,224 men, whoſe ſupport coſts annually 69,722,200 livres Tournois.

An account has been taken of all the ſubjects who are not Catholics, in the hereditary eſtates; their number amounts to 156,869, of whom 79,246 are men, and 77,623 women. They have 130 Preachers, and 142 Preſbyters.

ROME, *Nov.* 11.

The Ducheſs of Polignac has been here ſome time with the Counteſs de Guiche her daughter; ſhe has hired a magnificent Palace, where ſhe keeps a little Court compoſed of French gentlemen who came with her. This lady diſtinguiſhes herſelf here by her expenſive way of living.

REVOLUTION IN AUSTRIAN FLANDERS.

BRUSSELS,—*December* 8.

The Patriots have ultimately reſolved to negociate for their liberties. The truce will be agreed to. They have tranſmitted twelve articles to Vienna, upon which they are willing to return to their allegiance. Theſe articles demand the full reſtoration of their rights, and that they ſhall be guaranteed to them by England, Pruſſia, and Holland. They demand alſo, that they ſhall not have other troops than thoſe who are natives of the ten provinces, to perform the ordinary ſervices of the military in time of peace. If the Emperor ſhall conſent to their conditions, the three Powers, who are to be the guarantees of the Brabant Conſtitution, will extend their mediation in procuring a general peace. This is the clear policy of England, and it is certainly in the power of the three allies to command it.

The fortifications of this place, although much improved of late, are ſtill deemed inſufficient, and a body of 500 men, under the command of a Lieutenant Colonel, are added to a large troop of military, already employed day and night in propping the tottering walls, emptying the ditches, &c.

General Lunden, who by an unpardonable precipitation, loſt Ghent, is expected to be forwarded hence to Vienna, and there either ſhot, or ſent as a ſlave to draw the boats on the Danube.

The Patriotic army increaſes, and with it this arrogance. They have promiſed a general indemnity to the late ſufferers at Ghent, &c. by the confiſcation of the eſtates of the Imperial Officers, and all thoſe who ſided with the Government.

LISLE, *Dec.* 10.

Since laſt poſt, the following intelligence has tranſpired from Louvain:

The Patriotic army, which had taken poſſeſſion of Dieſt and Leau, made themſelves maſters of Tirlemont [illegible] are kept. The Chiefs of the army adminiſtered to the inhabitants the oath of fidelity to the "Reuni-"ted Committee of the States of Brabant," and publiſhed a declaration, ſignifying, that all thoſe who had fled from the city, and did not return within eight days, their eſtates and effects ſhould be confiſcated for the public uſe.

A detachment of Imperialiſts had been ſent to Hodoigne, but, on the approach of the Patriotic army, they ſoon returned to join the main body.

At three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Count d'Alton arrived, to concert with General Count Baillet de la Tour, Count d'Aboncourt, and Colonel General Quarter-maſter Baron de Beaulieu, on the diſpoſitions neceſſary to be taken to prevent the Patriots from penetrating further, and even to form a plan of attack.

Early on Sunday morning, the whole Imperial army was in motion. One column took the road of the Chauſſée de Tirlemont, under the command of General Aboncourt, and the Baron de Beaulieu, went by the Chauſſée de Namur. Each column had eight pieces of cannon; and the latter went round by Hodoigne intending to diſpute the paſs with the Patriots at the Gita of Hougard, and drive them back towards Tirlemont. After all theſe diſpoſitions, General d'Aboncourt received orders in the middle of the night between Sunday and Monday, not to attack. This countermand was owing to the reſult of a conference which had been held on the Sunday afternoon, between the chiefs of the Imperial and Patriotic armies; and the following are ſaid to be the particulars: An Eſtafette was diſpatched with letters to the Court at Vienna, and intercepted by the patriots; the letters being read by General Vander Meid, he obſerved the declaration of a general amneſty; upon which the Commandant of Coningſul, between Tirlemont and Louvain, expreſſing his ſurprize at not having been acquainted with the circumſtances of the ſaid declaration, that officer ſent an Eſtafette to General de la Tour, with the letter, and the latter ſent it forward, by another Eſtafette, to the General and army.

On Sunday morning, Colonel de Broux, who was with General de la Tour, was diſpatched with fifteen dragoons and a trumpet, to confer with General Vander Meid. The Patriots, on their part, ſent two officers to General de la Tour's quarters, at Bautersem. The conference laſted three hours. The place of rendezvous was the town of Leau. The reſult was an armiſtice of ten days, agreed upon between both armies; but, upon what conditions, it was granted, is not yet made public. The officers afterwards returned to join their reſpective corps; and, the next day (Thurſday laſt) all the Imperial troops returned to Louvain, except a detachment of ſixty, who were left near Tirlemont. On the 5th, the Grenadiers de Ligne and de Vierret marched to Malines. The patriots placed a detachment of 200 at Oſmal. Their main body is at Leau. Since the ceſſation of arms, a great number of countrymen from the Patriotic army have entered Louvain, with paſſports, of which the following is the tenor agreed upon: "The underſigned "certificate authoriſes M—— to paſs into ſuch "parts of the States of Brabant, as his affairs may "require; and, ſhould he have occaſion to go into "any part of the States occupied by the troops of his "Imperial Majeſty, he muſt produce this certificate. "By virtue of an armiſtice, concluded the 2d De-"cember 1789, at Leau, to be counterſigned by an "officer belonging to his Imperial Majeſty, with his "arms in red wax.

"Signed VANDER MEID, Lieut. General.
"Counterſigned { DE PROUVY, Capt. / DE VIERRET, Comm."

The States of Brabant continue their deliberations at Ghent; they have received advice of the arrival of their Deputies at the Courts of London and Berlin. The militia, which they came to the reſolution of raiſing for the protection of the city, is already two thirds filled; The propoſed number was 3000; towards theſe 2000 are enliſted. The following was the proclamation publiſhed on this occaſion:

"The Magiſtrates of Ghent, with the approba-"tion of the States at large, invite the inhabitants, "and other perſons of good character, to enliſt into "a troop under the orders of a Committee of the "States of Brabant, who have taken poſſeſſion of the "city, in order to put a ſtop to thoſe maſſacres and "incendiaries, which have begun in, and actually "threaten this city. Thoſe who are inclined to en-"liſt, ſhall receive 10 ſols a-day from the ſaid Com-"mittee. The Magiſtrates invite alſo all thoſe who "may be diſpoſed to become volunteers in this corps, "and promiſe a particular reward to all ſuch as, from "their good conduct and attention, ſhall be found "deſerving of encouragement.

"(Signed) P. S. VANDER BELES."

Six ſurgeons are wanted for the Patriotic army, to whom great encouragement is offered. They are to be examined at Tournay. One has already offered, and been accepted.

Owing to the various manufactures in this city being almoſt at a ſtop for ſome time paſt, the number of poor people in the ſtreets has been very conſiderable. An eſtimate has been made, and 38,000, including children, were found to be in a ſtate of abſolute want. The inhabitants have now entered into a monthly ſubſcription to relieve them, beſides eſtabliſhing a patriotic dreſs of a kind of camblet, in order to give them ſome temporal employment. All the poor found begging in the city are taken into a place of confinement, in order to aſſiſt in the manufactory; and a fine of ten florins is to be impoſed on any one who may be found giving alms in the ſtreets.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS,—DECEMBER 11.

On Monday, by the order of the day, the Aſſembly was to take into further conſideration the Municipalities and mode of election; but the buſineſs was interrupted by a very ſerious affair, communicated by authority from Toulon. M. le Compte d'Albert, the Commandant of the Marine at that port, having reaſon to be diſſatisfied with two carpenters, had diſcharged them. In times like theſe, it was not difficult to find a party ready to join them againſt the King's officers; it was ſufficient to tell the national guard that they were diſmiſſed for having worn the national cockade: The whole town took the alarm, and a general miſunderſtanding prevailed between the citizens and the marine. Some time after an officer of foot, who was going out of the gates for the purpoſe of ſhooting, wore unluckily a black cockade. This offended the centinel, who refuſed to let the officer go out, unleſs he pulled off his cockade; the officer ſhewed that the national colours was uſed with the black, but this did not ſatisfy; a quarrel aroſe, the officer levelled his gun at the centinel, and after ſome words walked out; on his return he was arreſted and put in priſon.

This affair, though totally foreign to that of Monſ. d'Albert, ſerved to irritate the minds of the people againſt him, and aggravate the ſuppoſed crimes; and about the ſame time two ſailors having been inſulted by the citizens, preſented a complaint to the Mayor and Sheriffs. The national guard conceiving that this complaint included a kind of accuſation againſt them, preſented one on their part to the Commander of the Marine. This was not very favourably received;—however, the whole affair was on the point of being ſettled, when the national guard pretended that Monſ. d'Albert had uſed ſome diſreſpectful language to them, and wrote their complaint to the National Aſſembly; but, without waiting for an anſwer, collected a numerous body of the populace, attacked the marine quarter, and carried the commander and four other officers into priſon. All theſe facts being communicated to the Miniſter, were of courſe laid before the Aſſembly, and gave riſe to a long and warm debate. Some blamed the conduct of the guard, others attempted to juſtify it. But the univerſal good character of Monſ. d'Albert as a citizen, as well as an officer, [illegible] prevailed, that the following decree was paſſed: "The "Committee of Report is charged to procure further "information of the affair at Toulon: That in the "mean time, the Preſident ſhould wait on the King, "to requeſt his Majeſty to give the neceſſary orders "for ſetting the officers at liberty."

This affair was followed by an addreſs from the town of Nantes, which ſtates, that they had heard with the greateſt indignation, of the refuſal of the Parliament of Rennes to regiſter the decree of the Aſſembly, ſanctioned by the King, for prolonging their vacation; the inhabitants exhort all good Frenchmen to remain firmly united to the repreſentatives of the nation, to reſiſt all the efforts of ariſtocracy;—they proteſt alſo, that if the Parliament of Bretagne perſiſts in its inſubordination, they will no longer acknowledge its authority, but will beſeech the Aſſembly and the King to authorize the other Courts of the province to determine finally all cauſes without appeal.

After reading this addreſs, the buſineſs of the municipalities was brought forward, when ſeveral new articles were decreed.

On Saturday laſt the Magiſtrates took off the ſeals, and examined the effects of Monſ. Champelos, one of the perſons lately arreſted for making falſe ſeals of the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte; beſides a conſiderable quantity of plate, jewels, and tickets of the *Mount de Pieté*, there were found models of the different ſignatures of ſeveral officers of the King's domains, and bottles of ink of the different ſhades made uſe of by different perſons in that office.

We need not inform our readers, that the London prints were impoſed upon relative to a maſſacre ſaid to have happened in Paris about the end of the laſt month; That one of the public prints of that city is audacious enough to accuſe Monſ. De Calonne, as the author of that report, aſſerting alſo, that he warranted the truth of it to his Majeſty. This we mention, however, only for the ſake of adding, that whatever Monſ. De Calonne's political principles may be, we do not think him capable of a ſtory, either falſe or abſurd.

This day, the great queſtion comes on in the Aſſembly, relative to the different plans for a National Bank.

We had almoſt forgot to add, that the Aſſembly debated yeſterday, on a letter of thanks to the Revolution Club. The matter was oppoſed, from a conſideration that it was below the dignity of the Repreſentatives of the Nation, to write a letter to a club of private perſons in a foreign kingdom. The queſtion was aſked, Whether the Houſe of Commons in England would have condeſcended to write to any of the political clubs who aſſemble in the coffeehouſe of the *Palais Royal*!!!

PARIS, *Dec.* 11.

The grand ſubject of finance, on the plan propoſed by M. de la Borde, which was to have been conſidered on Wedneſday in the National Aſſembly, was deferred on account of the ſubject's not having been ſufficiently inveſtigated.

The Viſcount de Mirabeau has propoſed that the ſittings of the National Aſſembly ſhould be transferred from one provincial city to another, in order that every city might have the ſame advantages from its reſidence; but the motion was over-ruled.

The alterations intended to be made in the mode of collecting the revenues of the *Pays d'Etat*, ſuch as Britanny and a few others, who have always had the excluſive privilege of collecting and aſſeſſing their own revenues, promiſe abundant matter of a very ſerious quarrel. In theſe provinces the nobles have hitherto enjoyed great favours and exemptions, which are now meant to be aboliſhed. The decrees of the Aſſembly, which impoſe an equality of ſubſidies and duty throughout the kingdom, will be found difficult to be carried into execution.

On Wedneſday it was propoſed in the Aſſembly to prorogue the actual impoſts of the province of Britany, for the year 1790, as well as the intermediate commiſſion of the States, until the new adminiſtrative Aſſemblies ſhould be perfectly eſtabliſhed, which are to replace the ancient Aſſemblies of the States. The diſcuſſion of this queſtion was conſidered ſo delicate, that it was referred to the Committee of Finances.

LONDON.

DECEMBER 16.

This morning their Majeſties, and the three elder Princeſſes, arrived at the Queen's Palace, Buckingham Gate, from Windſor Lodge. The King went to St James's, where there was a levee for the foreign miniſters, nobility, &c.

The Duke of Clarence, who has been indiſpoſed about four weeks, is now much recovered, and takes the air in his carriage daily. His Royal Highneſs is expected to be at the Drawing-room to-morrow at St James's.

This evening their Majeſties, the Princeſs Royal, and Princeſſes Auguſta and Elizabeth, will honour Drury-lane Theatre with their preſence.

To-morrow her Majeſty will have a Drawing-room at St James's.

On Friday their Majeſties and the Princeſſes will return to Windſor.

After to-morrow, there will not be any Drawing-room at St James's till after the holidays.

Monday evening, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and a ſelect party, dined with the Duke of York at York-Houſe.

Monday the Duke of Bedford, and Mr Fox, had an audience of the Prince of Wales, at Carleton-Houſe.

The Prince of Wales has a great taſte for Gothic Antiquities: His Highneſs has for ſome time been engaged in collecting armour, tilt ſpears, and other weapons: Some oriental coats of mail are alſo in the Prince's collection!

The Chevalier St George has loſt conſiderably by the diſturbances in France;—among others, that of "*a table and twelve covers*" provided for him every day, will particularly excite the commiſeration of ſeveral worthy *Citizens of London*.—The Prince of Wales, agreeably to his well-known munificence, patronizes the *Chevalier*, who is to propoſe ſuch entertainments to the faſhionable circle, as will, it is thought, give him little reaſon to lament his *Gallic loſſes*.

Prince Edward, his Majeſty's fourth ſon, is going to Gibraltar, as to the beſt Britiſh ſchool for military education. He is to remain there for ſome time.

There is a truly noble and generous diſpoſition in the minds of the royal brothers, which muſt riſe ſuperior to every wretched art, that may be reſorted to with an intention to ſully their fair fame:—a recent inſtance occurs with reſpect to the Duke of York, in the circumſtance of his Royal Highneſs ſtanding Sponſor to the infant of Lord Catheart. His Lordſhip is an officer in the Duke's regiment, and a ſtrenuous ſupporter of the Miniſter, upon all occaſions; and on the Regency queſtion, ſtrongly oppoſed his Royal Colonel in the Houſe of Peers. Yet no mean contemptible party ſpirit, or ungenerous reſentment, ever found an entrance in the breaſt of the Princely ſoldier; but he eagerly embraced the firſt moment of honouring the man, whoſe political opinions were diametrically repugnant to his own, and thoſe of his friends!

Monday morning, the Viſcounteſs Stormont was delivered of a daughter, at her houſe in Portland Place.

Monday morning, M. de Calonne had a long private conference with the Duke of Leeds, at his Grace's houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare.

Same day the Earl of Fife arrived in town, for the winter, from his ſeat in Banffſhire, Scotland.

Lord Loughborough is again going to Scotland, and very ſhortly, in order to attend the nuptials of a young lady nearly related to his Lordſhip.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the firſt peer of the realm, is the freeſt from pride, and the eaſieſt of acceſs. The Duke's eſtates in the town of Sheffield alone, and its environs, are eſtimated at 20,000 l. a-year.

The meeting of Parliament being now fixed for the 21ſt of next month, the Clerks in the various Offices, the Treaſury, Secretary of State's, Ordnance, &c. are buſily employed in the making every requiſite preparation.

Several of the Nobility and Gentry are returning to town; but the majority are not expected to leave their country ſeats till after the Chriſtmas holidays.

An order has been iſſued from the Board of Works for the equipment of both Houſes, previous to the meeting of Parliament for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

The Contractor Eaſt Indiaman, and the Swift pilot-boat, are arrived in the River.

The Miniſterial arrangements, at preſent, are ſaid to be an intention of running through the neceſſary buſineſs with all poſſible diſpatch, and to follow up that haſte with an inſtant diſſolution of Parliament; but their unſteadineſs makes it exceedingly probable, that the whole plan will be changed before the time arrives for putting it in execution.

In conſequence of a diſſolution of Parliament having been ſo much talked of and expected, there will not be half that buſtle at the next as has been uſual at former general elections—moſt intending candidates have ſeized an opportunity of making a *trial of ſtrength* before the day of conteſt arrive, and of courſe but few will ſtart who are not pretty certain of victory.

Five thouſand pounds are now mentioned as the market price of a ſeat in a certain aſſembly—it muſt

therefore be allowed, that if our miniſters have been of no advantage to *trade*, they have done no injury to traffick.

This day Mr Pitt gave a dinner to the Lords of the Treaſury, Maſter of the Rolls, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, &c. at his houſe in Downing-ſtreet.

Yeſterday at noon, a Board of Treaſury was held, which was attended by Mr Pitt, the Marquis of Graham, Lord Mornington, and the two Secretaries of the Treaſury; at one o'clock Mr Pitt ſet off to Holwood, where he dined.

Yeſterday, his Excellency the French Ambaſſador gave a grand entertainment to ſeveral foreigners, at his houſe in Portman-ſquare.

The report of Earl Camden reſigning from Adminiſtration is falacious: His Lordſhip's infirmaties tend not in the leaſt to affect his mental vigour.

Mr Elliot had not arrived in town from Denmark this morning, but he is daily expected.

Colonel Gardiner is appointed Charge des Affairs at the Court of Verſailles; and it is ſaid to be the intention of Adminiſtration not to appoint an Ambaſſador extraordinary, till tranquillity is reſtored to that kingdom.

This day at noon a General Court of Proprietors was held at the Eaſt India Houſe, Leadenhall-ſtreet, it being a Quarterly Court. The dividend, for the half year ending at Chriſtmas, is 8 l. per cent. The other buſineſs paſſed in courſe as propoſed.

Yeſterday arrived off the Iſle of Wight, the Swallow packet, belonging to the Honourable Eaſt India Company. She left India the 22d of Auguſt laſt, and St Helena the 4th of November. She has thus accompliſhed her homeward-bound voyage in ſixteen weeks and four days.

By the above packet we learn, that the Roſe, Dempſter; Buſbridge, Robertſon; General Goddard, Foxhall; Melville Caſtle, Dundas; Barrington, Ley; and Pigot, Ballantyne, from London, are arrived at Bengal.

The Minerva Eaſt Indiaman, Captain Robert Fairfull, put back on Sunday laſt, and run in for St Helen's, the wind blowing very hard, and every appearance of hard weather. The firſt fair wind ſhe will ſail again.

The Chicheſter is preparing to ſail for Jamaica as faſt as poſſible: ſhe carries out troops. The Picardons between Domingo and that iſland have excited in the Negroes a ſpirit of diſſention highly alarming!

The Chicheſter frigate, whenever ſhe ſails, will land the thirty-eighth regiment in Ireland, and receive on board the 1ſt Battalion of Royals for the above iſlands.

Wedneſday afternoon the Lady of the Rev. Herbert Croft, in Hollwell, had the misfortune to ſet her cloaths on fire, as ſhe was reaching to the chimney-piece. She was very much burnt, in running through part of the houſe to procure aſſiſtance, and before the flames could be extinguiſhed; but her life is ſuppoſed to be out of danger.

The Company of Stationers are building a very handſome barge to honour Alderman Boydell in his Mayoralty, who will be the third Alderman produced from that Company, in the ſhort ſpace of four years, to arrive at the honour of being Chief Magiſtrate of the firſt mercantile city in the world.

The price of bread continues this week at 2 s. 7 d. the peck loaf as before, very little or no variation having taken place in the price of wheat and flour at the Corn Markets, Mark-lane or Bear Key.

Mr George Booth Maxwell, for a burglary and an attempt at a rape, (as mentioned in a former paper,) received ſentence of death the middle of September laſt, before the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Kingſton, in Jamaica.—His deportment, on this awful occaſion, was to a degree exemplary. Three days after the Lieutenant-Governor was pleaſed to extend to this unhappy youth, on account of his family and connections, his Majeſty's moſt gracious pardon.

By two late deciſions in the Engliſh Courts, the ſame thing publiſhed in a newſpaper has been conſtrued a libel, but in a pamphlet not ſo. If the ſame jury had tried the two cauſes, would they have made the diſtinction, that offenſive matter in a *newſpaper is a libel*, but in a *book it is no libel?* If they had, what reaſon could any one of them have aſſigned for the diſtinction thus made? The one, the haſty production of the day, where the printer has ſcarcely time to think once, much leſs twice upon it, where the tranſition from the pen to the preſs is ſo rapid, that inaccuracies, though ſeen, cannot be corrected; and this paragraph, if left to itſelf, would die with the day, and be forgotten. The pamphlet, the calm deliberate act of author, printer, and publiſher, all of whom may think and think again and again, and deliberate and ruminate upon every part and portion of it, and conſequently may correct every haſty thought, every injudicious ſally, and every inaccuracy of the pen and the preſs: And the book, thus corrected and amended, is ſold from day to day, and from year to year, at the bookſeller's ſhop, from thence tranſmitted to every corner of the kingdom, and to foreign parts; preſerved in gentlemen's libraries, always to be had recourſe to, through time indefinite and unknown.

An expreſs that arrived yeſterday morning, brings the important intelligence of the capture of Bruſſels, by General Vander Merſch, with little bloodſhed. General Dalton, by capitulation, was allowed to retreat; but Count Trautmanſdorff is taken priſoner, and guarded by 300 men. It is not rightly known whether General Dalton has gone to Namur or Luxembourg.

By letters received on Sunday from Vienna, we learn, that a perſon has been taken up within the Emperor's apartment, who had a deſign on his Majeſty's life. On examining him, a dagger was found concealed under his cloaths; and upon the torture being threatened him if he did not diſcover his intentions, he confeſſed that he had purpoſed to kill the King. Some people ſay that the man is mad.—It will be, perhaps, moſt prudent not to contradict ſuch an idea.

The poor maniac, who meditated the quietus of the Emperor "with a bare bodkin," will probably be confined for life, after the example of Madge Nicholſon!

It is generally imagined, that the Emperor has circulated a report of an attempt to aſſaſſinate him, to obtain the compaſſion of his ſubjects.

Richard the Third, when Duke of Glo'ſter, pretended that he was afflicted with a withered arm, for the ſame purpoſe; and others have followed the example, to obtain a little popularity.

The Comte d'Artois's debts amount to the enormous ſum of eighteen millions. His duchies, lands, and all his other property, are to be ſold by auction towards their liquidation.

It is extraordinary, that the preſent year is the centenary when the Royal Houſe of Bourbon aſcended the Throne of France. This epocha commenced two centuries ſince, on the 21ſt of November 1 89, when the Cardinal of Bourbon was proclaimed King of France, by the name of Charles X.

A gentleman who arrived in town on Monday night from Paris, and who has been a reſident in the city during the whole of the troubles from their commencement in July laſt, aſſures us, that order and tranquillity are now perfectly reſtored in that metropolis; and that the ſittings of the General Aſſembly are conducted with as much regularity as the debates of the Britiſh Parliament.

Mrs Curtis's late accident is but of trifling conſequence. Her eye was blown away, 'tis true, but it was merely by the *wind* of a few ſhots from the Newſpapers, the piſtol diſcharged at her appearing to have been powder-loaded only. Although ſhe will be neither mutilated nor ſcarred, ſhe will have a heavy bill againſt the facetious country gentleman, for loſs of time, which, in her profeſſion, may bear a very vague and unlimited eſtimation.

The Pacha of Traunick has been ſtrangled, for not relieving Berbyr.

NEW COINAGE.

Sunday, Mr Garbett, who is in town from Birmingham, on the buſineſs of a new Copper Coinage, had a long conference on that ſubject with Lord Hawkeſbury, at his houſe in Hertford Street; and, on Monday, he reported the reſult to Mr Pitt, in a ſecond conference he had with that gentleman.

Nothing, we believe, is yet abſolutely determined on with reſpect to a new coinage of copper; nor do we know for a certainty what are the obſtacles in the way. As the public are much in need of it, the miniſter undoubtedly will expedite the buſineſs as ſoon as poſſible, but, at the ſame time, having a wary regard for the public intereſt, he will make the beſt bargain he can for the nation.

The next coinage, it is generally ſuppoſed, will not be at the Tower. Birmingham, proverbial alſo for counterfeit coin, is to furniſh the enſuing edition of genuine and current copper!—*Tempora mutantur.*

PRICE OF STOCKS, Dec. 16.

Bank Stock, 182½ a ½	India Stock, —
3 per cent. red. 77½ a ⅞ a ¾.	India Scrip. ½ diſc.
Ditto con. ſhut, 78 a ⅞ a ¼ a ½.	Ditto Bonds, —
Ditto 1726, —	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. con. 98⅝ a ¾.	Old Ann. —
5 per cent. ſhut.	New Ditto, —
Bank Long Ann. 22 15-16ths a 23.	3 per cent 1751. —
Ditto, 1778, 1779. —	New Navy and Victualling Bills, —
Short 1777, —	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 18 s. 6 d.
Tontine, —	Exchequer Bills, —

WIND AT DEAL, Dec. 15. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

The weather, for ſeveral days paſt, has been extremely tempeſtuous; and diſmal accounts, we are afraid, beſides thoſe already received from Ayr, may yet be expected from different parts of the coaſt.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Ayr to his Friend in Edinburgh, dated 16th December.

"I am ſorry to inform you, that in the gale of wind yeſterday and laſt night, many lives have been loſt, and much damage done among the ſhipping.—This morning's light diſcloſed ſuch a ſcene of diſtreſs as few have ſeen, of dead bodies and wrecks along the ſhore. The wind having hung to the ſouthward, and low tides for ten days paſt, no veſſel had moved during that period till yeſterday morning, that the wind got for a little to the northward and eaſt, when thirteen veſſels ſailed; and in three hours afterwards, it checkt about to W. N. W. blowing a very heavy gale, few could keep to ſea or get into port, the tide being out; only one is ſuppoſed to have got out. Five (ſloops) have got back to our harbour, and ſeven, coal loaded, are drove aſhore round it, one, a Workington brig, went to pieces in an hour after, all the crew, ſix in number, periſhed. An Iriſh ſloop went alſo immediately to pieces, but the hands are ſaved. An Iriſh brig is in a bad ſituation, but the the hands ſafe. The four others (among them Capt. Baillie, our good friend) are on ſuch ground as I hope they may get off without much damage, and the people are all in ſafety. Beſides theſe from our port, two ſloops from Irvine have been drove in, and two brigs from thence drove aſhore near our harbour: the maſter, two hands, and a paſſenger, of the one, periſhed from fatigue, cold, and wet; and the veſſel a wreck: the other may probably get off, and the hands are ſafe. A brig from Saltcoats is alſo aſhore cloſe by the others; the people ſaved, but the veſſel ſeems to be going to wreck.—The ſtorm has abated a little, but ſtill a heavy gale, and it is now half paſt eight at night. Much more loſs is apprehended, as at leaſt ten veſſels had ſailed from Irvine and Saltcoats; and there are yet but accounts of the five mentioned above. I have wrote to Workington to a friend of the maſter of the veſſel from that port, to take the proper mode of communicating the melancholy intelligence to his connections. I ſhall attend to the interment of the unfortunate people as they caſt up, and look after what little may be ſaved from the wreck, till ſome particular charge is given; and in this diſaſterous time, as it is a duty to ſtep forward with any little pecuniary or other aſſiſtance we can afford, I have, with a full confidence of your approbation, offered it."

By letters of the 17th from ſame correſpondent, there was no account of any further loſs; but that it ſtill continued to blow a hard gale, and no aſſiſtance could be given to the veſſels which had run a ground. There it was reported ten or twelve veſſels had got into Lochryan; ſo there is reaſon to hope no more have ſuffered than thoſe now mentioned.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kilmarnock to his friend in Glaſgow, dated on Wedneſday laſt the 16th curt.

"I am juſt arrived from Ayr, where I witneſſed a ſhocking ſcene of miſery and diſtreſs indeed!

"Yeſterday forenoon twelve veſſels ſailed out of the harbour with a fine fair gentle breeze, and the proſpect of a good day.—About three in the afternoon the wind chop'd ſuddenly about, and blew a dreadful hurricane directly in ſhore. Three ſmall ſloops ſtood for the harbour, and though the tide was ebb were lucky enough to get over the bar ſafe. At this time I was ſtanding in the Forth-green, and there were about fifteen ſail in view.—About four a ſloop was ſtranded on the ſouth ſide of the peer;—the crew ſaved—a child drowned. The wind ſtill continued to blow with violence.—About ſeven, a brig came on ſhore, the hands of which all periſhed.—The ſcene now became horrid—every half hour almoſt a wreck was diſcovered—I was on the beech till near eleven o'clock, when I could plainly count *eight* wrecks. The diſmal darkneſs of the night, howling of the wind, roaring of the ſurge, crackling of the cordage, and cries of expiring ſeamen, altogether, made ſo deep an impreſſion of horror on my mind as no length of time can ever obliterate.—This morning ten veſſels were diſcovered on ſhore, two of them ſtaved into a thouſand atoms.—The whole coaſt is ſtrewed with their remains.—Eleven dead bodies have already been got."

Extract of a letter from Ayr, Dec. 16.

"There is terrible havock done amongſt the ſhipping on this coaſt laſt night; no leſs than ten of them are on ſhore near our harbour, three of them gone to pieces, and many of the crews loſt. Seven ſailed from Irvine yeſterday, two of them are on ſhore here, and five amiſſing. The others all ſailed from this yeſterday morning's tide, when the wind veered about and they could not clear the land.

"Brig Mary of Workington, to pieces, all hands loſt.

"Ditto Sincerity of Irvine, Walker, ditto, two hands ſaved.

"Ditto Fair Helen of Rutland, Stewart, on the rocks, and crew ſaved.

"Ditto Neilſon of Maryport, ditto ditto.

"Ditto —— of Irvine, ——, ditto ditto.

"Sloop —— of ——, to pieces, ditto.

"Four ſloops aſhore, ditto.

"The gale ſtill continues."

Sir Thomas Dundas of Kerſe, Bart. ſet off from this place on Wedneſday laſt, for his ſeat of Aſkhall, near Richmond in Yorkſhire.

The debate in the Parliament of Thurſday laſt, on the queſtion, "Whether Navigation or Printing has "been of more advantage to mankind," afforded excellent entertainment.—It was keen and ſpirited.—The numbers preſent, nearly the ſame as on the Thurſday preceding.—Speakers 20. From the late hour the queſtion remained undecided.

On Monday the 12th of December, the annual prizes given by the Duke of Atholl, were ploughed for on his eſtate of Strathord near Perth. Mr Balvaird, tenant in Hantingtower, Mr Matthew jun. tenant in Sheriffstown, and Mr Hunter, overſeer to the Luncarty Company, were choſen judges, marked out ſixteen ridges to be ploughed by the ſixteen candidates who appeared on the field. They then retired, and the candidates having drawn lots for their ſtation, ploughed their reſpective ridges. The judges, on their return, adjudged the firſt prize to No. 13, the ridge ploughed by William Smyth, ſervant to Alexander Finlay, overſeer for the Duke of Atholl on his farm of Blackruthven; the ſecond to No. 5, ploughed by Alexander M'Glaſhan, (who gained the firſt prize laſt year), ſervant to Captain Patrick Steuart, tenant in Tophead; and the third to Patrick Fenwick, (who gained the ſecond prize laſt year), ſervant to Mr Ralph Hall, tenant in Whitehill; but as William Smyth, who gained the firſt prize, belongs to a farm at preſent in the Duke's own poſſeſſion, his Grace this year added a fourth prize, which was adjudged to No. 14, ploughed by James Duff, (who gained the third prize laſt year), ſervant to Mr John Young, tenant in Eaſt Mains. The ridges ploughed by George Small, ſervant to the Stanly Company, by James Anderſon, ſervant to Mr David Duff tenant in Weſtwood, and by David Donaldſon, ſervant to Mr John Dow tenant in Cockerſtone, were alſo commended by the Judges as well executed work. The following premiums were then given to the ſucceſsful candidates: Three Guineas to No. 13. and No. 5; Two Guineas to No. 6, and One Guinea to No. 14.

The Duke of Atholl, deſirous to countenance ſo laudable an inſtitution, and to forward that emulation in improvement which appeared among the tenants and their ſervants, afterwards dined with a numerous company of his moſt reſpectable farmers. Various toaſts ſuited to the occaſion were given, and the company ſeparated, highly flattered by his Grace's condeſcenſion, and the proof he had given of his deſire to promote their intereſt.

A very circumſtantial account having appeared in our laſt, of a ſmuggling lugger having fired upon and beat off an Exciſe Cruizer, near Glenluce, we are authoriſed to ſtate the following as the real circumſtances of that tranſaction:—On Wedneſday ſe'ennight, about four in the morning, the Prince of Wales Yacht, commanded by Mr Stewart, firſt Mate, (in the abſence of Capt. Gellie) being off Auchermaty, obſerved a large lugger on ſhore, and immediately made ſail, and ſtood towards her. On coming near, Mr Stewart hailed the lugger to bring to, threatening to fire if they did not: On their refuſal he accordingly fired a ſix-pounder, which the ſmugglers returned and engaged the yacht for half an hour with great guns and ſmall arms, till by their manœuvring in ſailing, they got ſo much a-head of the Prince of Wales, as to put it out of Mr Stewart's power to bring any of his guns to bear any longer upon them. The yacht ſtill followed with all the ſail ſhe could carry, and chaced the lugger a good way out of the Bay, till finding the ſmuggling veſſel gained ſo much upon them, that it was in vain to continue the purſuit, they tacked and ſtood in again for Auchenmalg Bay. In the evening the yacht turned round in for the Bay of Rigg, where the lugger was expected, in hopes of falling in with her again, but ſhe had altered her courſe, and did not come there.

We hear from Berwick, that there was killed laſt week an ox, bred by Mr Wilkie of Fouldon, whoſe weight was 187 ſtone; what is remarkable, he had 28 ſtones, ſeven pounds, of tallow in him.

Carliſle market, on Saturday laſt, exhibited the greateſt ſhow of white fiſh ever remembered. Fine cod ſold at a halfpenny per pound, and flounders at a penny the dozen. Sixteen cart load came into the market at one time.

We hear from Carliſle, that many very fine ſalmon have thus early been caught in the Eden, the greateſt part of which have been ſent off to the London market.

Thurſday freſh ſalmon was ſold in the Edinburgh market at 18d. per pound.

It is with pleaſure we hear, that the hall eſtabliſhed at London for the ſale of Britiſh muſlins, notwithſtanding the great oppoſition made to it, meets with ſucceſs beyond the moſt ſanguine expectation of the promoters—a very great quantity of beautiful Britiſh muſlins have been ſold, which, for texture and fabric, excels thoſe from India. This branch of buſineſs, which is now brought to ſuch perfection, bids fair to be of the greateſt advantage to this nation.

Laſt week was brought into Port Glaſgow a ſmuggling cutter, richly laden with tobacco and ſpirits, taken by the Longrich Cruizer, commanded by Sir James Briſtow.

Thurſday died at Glaſgow, Mr Andrew Younger, kirk-treaſurer.

We are happy to find that the epidemic fever, which has prevailed for ſo many months paſt in Keſſo, is now very much upon the decline. It is worthy of remark, that this fever firſt began at the head of the town, where it was ſeldom fatal. It gradually made its progreſs to the lower diſtricts, ſituated upon a dry gravel, which is not ſo exactly the caſe with the upper diſtrict. Notwithſtanding of this healthy ſituation, the fever became more fatal, eſpecially in the wood and horſe markets. This can only be accounted for from the putrid exhalations conſtantly ariſing from the common ſhore of the town, running from the eaſt end of theſe ſtreets towards Roſe Bank, the level of which is not ſufficient to carry it off. The effects of ſuch a putrid accumulation is well known to be highly deleterious in all ſeaſons, but eſpecially when the weather is open and moiſt, as has been the caſe this year. It therefore becomes of ſerious conſequence to the public, to have this nuiſance removed, as being one of the moſt obvious cauſes of the fever.

A correſpondent obſerving in Saturday's paper, a plan for a canal betwixt Berwick and Keſſo, remarks, that about fifty years ago there was a plan for bringing Whitewater into the water Eye, (which diſcharges itſelf into the ſea at Eyemouth), for the benefit of the ſalmon fiſhing, and the trade to London from Eyemouth. At that time, a company of engineers from Holland, offered to cut a navigable canal betwixt Eyemouth and the Bery Mains, near Keſſo, for ten years duty ariſing from it. The track of it was to have been from Eyemouth, to Bely Mire, Edrom, Manderſton, Wedderburn, Cheeklaw to Keſſo. The towns of Eyemouth, Dunſe, &c. would now ſubſcribe to ſuch a plan, and the advantage by its running through ſo large a track of country, would be greater than the canal from Berwick to Keſſo alone; the herring fiſhing, of great conſequence to the country in general, would be greatly benefited by the canal from Eyemouth. On the other hand, by bringing the canal through the Tweed, the invaleable ſalmon-fiſhing there may be much injured.

Extract of a letter from Inverneſs, Dec. 3.

"On the 19th ult. there was found on the ſea ſhore, to the extent of about eight miles, a ſurpriſing number of fiſh, named gabbocks. Many people yoked their horſes and carts and took a great quantity home. It is ſaid, they have not been ſeen here ſince the time of King William. They are about half a yard long, and very fat to eat, and have no fins on them."

THE STONE SCREEN.

The hiſtory of the *Iron Maſk* in the Baſtile, though more ſerious, is little leſs ſingular than that of the *Stone Screen* in Kenſington garden. King George the Second, walking one day in company with a young lady in this Arcadian incloſure, a *wind*, ſomething ruder than a *zephyr*, blew up the corner of the fair one's handkerchief, and diſcloſed concealed charms, which might inſpire the friged boſom of an anchorite. The Monarch, of courſe, was not inſenſible, and with an amorous impulſe kiſſed the revealed beauty.

On a ſudden, the King's ear, and thoſe of his confuſed companion, were aſſailed by a loud and diſcordant laugh! when, looking up to the windows of a houſe at the Gravel-pits, which commanded a full view of the whole garden, they perceived two *giddy Miſſes*, who were indiſcreet enough to make themſelves conſpicuous.

On that day the King gave orders to the Board of Works to cut off the proſpect, and the next morning, when the inhabitants of the ill-fated manſion aroſe, they found the favourite apartments precluded from ſeeing or being ſeen, by a lofty *Stone Screen*, which remains, and ever will remain, a monument of impertinence and indiſcreation.

VERSES,
On the Death of
MISS GARDINER,
Niece to the
MARCHIONESS TOWNSHEND.
Written by
MARQUIS TOWNSHEND.

AS late FLORINDA on her death-bed lay,
And felt, compos'd, each vital pow'r decay;
No longer ſcience could her bloom ſuſtain,
And kindred tears, in ſhowers, fell in vain:
The ſun meridian glimmer'd to her eye,
And panting breath, announc'd her end was nigh;
She turn'd, and, ſmiling, aſk'd, "When ſhall I die?"
In realms above, my long mourn'd Mother join?
See, ſee, her arms ſtretch'd out to meet with mine!
Adieu, poor Soul! with rapture take thy flight,
Quit thy dark manſion, for ETERNAL LIGHT!
For bliſs eternal! whilſt at Heaven's gate,
Thy *Siſter-angels* thy arrival wait;
Swift to conduct thee to thy Parent's breaſt,
For Heav'n has heard, and granted thy requeſt.

*** *The event particularly deſcribed in this Poetry, has been treated by* Mrs COWAT, *in a Picture of conſiderable merit.*

THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER.

			Ther.	Bar.
Thurſday,	*Dec.* 17.	8 P. M.	35	29.32
Friday,	18.	8 A. M.	49	29.49
Saturday,	19.	8 A. M.	38	29.07

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY,
ANNO 1789,
Begins Drawing the 22d *of February* 1790,
And little more than two Blanks to a Prize.

THE ORIGINAL TICKETS ARE SOLD,
And, by appointment of Government,
DIVIDED INTO
Halves, Quarters, | *Eighths,* and | *Sixteenth Shares,*
BY
JOHN WHITE & COMPANY,
AT THEIR
Licenſed State Lottery Office, oppoſite to the Tron Church,
EDINBURGH,
And no where elſe on their account.

Tickets and Shares regiſtered at 6 d. each number, and and all buſineſs reſpecting the Lottery tranſacted with that punctuality which has hitherto diſtinguiſhed this Office; where, in preceding Lotteries,

A much greater number of Capital Prizes
Have been ſold and paid, than at any other Office in Scotland.

THE SCHEME.

Prizes.	*Value of each.*	*Total value.*	*Preſent Price of Shares.*
1 of	L. 25,000 is	L. 25,000	
2 —	10,000 —	20,000	Half, L. 8 8 0
2 —	10,000 —	20,000	
3 —	5,000 —	15,000	Quarter, 4 5 0
5 —	2,000 —	10,000	
15 —	1,000 —	15,000	Eighth, 2 2 0
30 —	500 —	15,000	
100 —	100 —	10,000	Sixteenth, 1 2 0
150 —	50 —	7,500	
5000 —	25 —	125,000	Regiſtering 6 d. each
10,775 —	20 —	215,500	number.
16,083 prizes	——	L. 498,000	
First drawn ticket		1000	
Laſt drawn		1000	
33,917 blanks.			As tickets & ſhares riſe or fall in the London Offices, ſo will they at this.
50,000 tickets		L. 500,000	

ALL SHARES ſold at this Office are ſtamped by *Government* with a Dye, containing the words *State Lottery Stamp Office*, and on the back with a CROWN, and round it, J. WHITE AND Co. EDINBURGH, where the prizes will be paid as uſual, ſo ſoon as drawn; and where the *Receiver General* of his Majeſty's Stamp Duties receipts *ſtearing all tickets ſtamped by them*, can only be ſeen.

Commiſſions, with caſh, or bills of a ſhort date, will be execute on the ſame terms as if perſonally preſent.

Schemes *gratis*. Letters (poſt paid) only anſwered.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

WHILE Heaven seems to smile on this happy isle, by inspiring Britons with a spirit of emulation for trade, manufactures, and agriculture, and with a refinement of taste in every noble science, no part makes a more conspicuous figure in useful and elegant improvements for the advancement of virtuous knowledge, than the metropolis of Scotland; nor is there any place where buildings are carried on with more elegance and rapidity.

But one, most essential to the safety and welfare of the community, is a BRIDEWELL, which has been long in contemplation; yet, were there no other means of procuring funds to execute it than voluntary contributions, the present would be an improper time to bring it forward, when so much is necessary to carry on the useful and elegant plan of the ROYAL COLLEGE. As the scheme for building a Bridewell, with a proper gaol, on the Calton-hill, the outlines of which were formerly published, seems to meet with the approbation of the public, and it may be hoped, is in a fair way of soon taking place; it will no doubt be agreeable to the friends of society, who see the necessity of that institution, to give a more particular view of the proposed Bridewell, its situation, its utility, and of the scheme of a Tontine subscription, for defraying the expence.

It is proposed to erect a proper Bridewell and Prison on that large field east of the Calton burying-ground, the property of the town, lying to the south sun, and defended from north winds by the top of the hill.—The plan exhibits a spacious green, surrounded by the necessary apartments for all ranks of debtors, with proper prisons for culprits, where they have the benefit of fresh water, air, and exercise. The Bridewell joins to it, with a great number of work-houses and cells for offenders. The particular manner of their labour and confinement will be duly considered by proper judges; therefore animadversions on it at present would take up too much room in your paper—but the scheme of the proposed TONTINE is, that 10,000 l. the sum proposed necessary to execute the plan, shall be raised by tontine subscriptions of 100 shares at 100 l. each, or 200 shares at 50 l. each, to be divided into three classes. One class to comprehend those from infancy to twenty-five years of age; another from twenty-five to fifty years old, and a third from fifty to longest age. If at 100 l. shares, there will be thirty-three persons in each class, and double that number if at 50 l. shares; the interest to the first, or younger class, to begin at four per cent. the second at five per cent. and the third at six per cent. the longest livers to receive the whole interest of their particular class. When all the subscribers are dead, it becomes the property of the city.

That the revenue of the town may not suffer by the interest, which is 500 l. per annum, besides the charges of keeping the Bridewell prisoners until their work can pay that charge, as is now the case in Holland, in the act for a tontine, a clause is proposed, for laying on 1 s. on every house in the city of Edinburgh and the county, above 5 l. per annum rent, or 2 s. on every house of 10 l. rent and upwards, to answer that purpose, by which the rogue-money will be saved, and none could complain of so small a temporary tax, to be free from all thieves, vagabonds, and banditti.

Along with the many advantages of a Bridewell, it would put the POOR HOUSE on a proper footing, where the decent and sober would only be maintained and employed. When the advantages of the tontine to youth, to people of middle life and old age, are daily considered, there is not the least doubt of the subscription being immediately filled up, though for a larger sum, nor that it will be instantly bought up by those, who will profit by the great demand and rise of the subscription. If the limits of your paper would admit of enlarging on the advantages of a Bridewell, to prevent vice, and encourage industry, the absolute necessity of that institution, would appear more conspicuous; but the most patriotic, will have different views concerning the propriety of public schemes; and some of respectable characters think that the proposed Bridewell should take in the culprits of many counties, while others are of opinion, that there are more offenders in this metropolis and county than can be properly reformed; and by conveying more to Edinburgh, would render our deliquents like those in the hulks at London, more wicked and dangerous to the place when set at liberty. By the scheme of the tontine, no supply of money will be necessary from the other counties; they therefore will have it in their power to appropriate their funds at home; they will of the metropolis, and different counties will join together in erecting Bridewells for their own safety, and thus no shelter will be given to vagabonds in Scotland.

In punishing criminals, *Qure*, would not beating hemp in Bridewell, be more justly inflicted on *fraudulant bankrupts*, than on dissipated youth, whose parents they have perhaps rendered incapable of bestowing education, or even that means of subsistence, to which necessity urged the illicit attainment? Much could be said on that subject, but hints are enough to those who have more power and capacity to improve and carry on this noble scheme, than

T. T. A CITIZEN.

EDINBURGH, *December* 14. 1789.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Dec. 17. John and William, Brodie, from Crail, potatoes.
Robert, Brown, from Glasgow, goods.
Countess of Kintore, Miln, from Aberdeen, goods.
Euphen, Malcolm, from Aberdeen, ditto.
Culloden, Maclaren, from Bo-ness, coals.
Success, Mackindie, from Inverness, wood.
18. Mally Lighton, Bryce, from Inverkeithing, ballast.
Emelia, Miller, from Dysart, stones.

Several Sloops with coals.

SAILED,

Three Friends, Watt, for Inverness, goods.
Friendship, Miln, for Aberdeen, ditto.
Ann, Ross, for Glasgow, ditto.
Jean, Ferrier, for Glasgow, ditto.
Two Brothers, Wardlaw, for Inverkeithing, ditto.
Yarmouth, M'Gill, for Aberdeen, apples.

To be SOLD by public roup within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 3d day of March next, betwixt the hours of 5 and 6 afternoon,

THE Lands of GREENWELLS, lying in the parish of Melrose, and county of Roxburgh.

These Lands are pleasantly situated on the south side of Eldon hills, and are bounded on the east by the great turnpike road leading from Edinburgh to Jedburgh. They consist of about 328 acres, divided into fourteen inclosures all fenceable and well watered.—There are eighty-eight acres of thriving Fir-wood upon the Lands, interspersed with some grey-wood; the remainder of the ground is all arable and capable of great improvement. The Lands hold of a subject superior.

Apply to Archibald Tod writer to the signet, who, as trustee for the proprietor, has power to conclude a private bargain.

CONTRACTORS WANTED

FOR the Road between *Perth* and *Dundee*, through the Carse of Gowrie, which is to be made a turnpike.

Application may be made to George Paterson, Esq. of Castle-Huntley.

DISTILLERY UTENSILS, &c.

THE SALE of the DISTILLERY UTENSILS at Kincaple, near St Andrews, is, at the desire of some persons intending to purchase, *PUT OFF* to a future day, of which timeous notice shall be given to the Public.

SALE OFOUTSTANDING DEBTS,
IN ONE LOT.

There is to be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Robert Provan, vintner in Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 24th day of March next, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE Whole Remaining DEBTS due to *William Allan and Co.* Merchants in Glasgow, or to the said William Allan, as an individual. For further particulars, apply to David Fleming, merchant in Glasgow, trustee on the said sequestrated estate.

SALE OF A DWELLING-HOUSE,
AND SUBJECTS IN KINCARDINE

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Wednesday the 5th day of May 1790, within the house of Mrs Mill, vintner in Kincardine, at twelve o'clock noon,

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE and Timber Yard, lately belonging to Richard Philp, and last possessed by John Buchannan and Co. merchants there. The dwelling-house is commodious and substantial, and the whole premisses by lying close upon the shore, are excellently adapted for carrying on a large and extensive business. The whole subjects will be exposed to sale at the upset price of 800l sterling.

For further particulars, apply to William Lindsay, writer to the signet.

SALE OF TIMBER IN EAST-LOTHIAN.

At Yester will be Sold by roup, upon Tuesday the 29th and Wednesday the 30th December curt. to begin at ten o'clock forenoon,

A Quantity of very fine Large TIMBER, consisting of oak, ash, elm, beech, plane, lime, chesnut, birch, &c. The trees may be seen any day before the sale, by applying to the forrester at Yester, who will inform as to further particulars.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 23d December curt. at five o'clock afternoon,

SEVERAL LODGINGS or DWELLING-HOUSES in three large Tenements, lying on the east side of St Patrick's Square, Edinburgh, lately built by Archibald and Aikman. One Lodging, consisting of seven rooms, closets, kitchen, and cellars with a piece of back ground;—other Lodgings, consisting of four rooms, bed-closets, kitchen, and cellars, having the privilege of the square, back-ground, well, &c.

The conditions of roup, and title deeds, may be seen in the hands of David Clark, solicitor at law, Edinburgh; and Messr. Archibald and Aikman, in St Patrick's Square, the proprietors, will shew the subjects, and treat with any intending to purchase.

NOTICE
To the CREDITORS of ROBERT SHAND,
late Distiller at Durris.

ARTHUR DINGWALL FORDYCE of Culsh, Commissary of Aberdeen, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Robert Shand, hereby intimates to the creditors of the said Robert Shand, That, in terms of the statute, he has made up a state of the bankrupt's effects, converted into money, and of the debts proved and lodged with him, as at the 19th November last, being exactly nine kalendar months from the date of the sequestration, with a scheme or cast, dividing the free produce of the money so recovered among the said creditors: Which state and scheme, together with a general state of the bankrupt's affairs, brought down to the said 19th November last, will lie open for the inspection of the creditors or their agents, in the hands of the said trustee, at his house in Aberdeen, till the 19th February next, on which day there is to be a general meeting of the creditors, within the house of Peter Wilkie vintner in Aberdeen, to receive their first dividend of the bankrupt's effects, and to give such farther directions respecting the management of the bankrupt's affairs as to them shall seem proper.

THE BRIGANTINE PEGGEY,
ROBERT SMITH *Master*,

Is expected to be at Lisbon about the first of January, and will take in Wines, and other goods for Leith, and will leave Lisbon about 20th of said month.

AT LEITH
For Inverness, Findhorn, and Cromarty,
THE SLOOP THREE FRIENDS,
ALEXANDER WATT *Master*,
Now ready to sail first fair wind.
THE CULLODON,
M'LAREN *Master*,
Now lying on the Birth, will sail 8th January. For freight or passage, apply to John Watson Leith, or the Master on board.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,
THE MARY,
JOHN KERR *Master*,

Now lying at Greenock, will be ready to take goods on board by 27th December, and will positively be clear to sail by 20th January next. For freight or passage apply to John Stewart and Co. Greenock.

N. B. The Mary is British built, two years old, and has excellent accomodations for passengers. Not to be repeated.

GREENOCK, *December* 16. 1789.

For Cadiz and San Lucar,
And returns to Leith with Wines, &c.
THE BALMAIN,
M'NAUGHTON RAMSAY *Master*,

Now lying in the Harbour of Leith, will be clear to sail the 25th day of December.

The Balmain is a new vessel, built on purpose for the wine trade, sails remarkably fast. Those who are pleased to order their wines home by her, may depend upon due attention being paid by the Master, as formerly, in forwarding their orders without loss of time. For freight or passage outwards, or freight home, please apply to Andrew Hunter and Co. Leith; or the Master at his house Tolbooth Wynd; Messrs Arthur Gordon and Co. Cadiz; and Messrs Bryan, Fallon, and Co. San Lucar, for the Master.

N. N. Andrew Hunter and Co. have on hand a quantity of Claret, Red Port, and Sherry Wines, in pipes, butts, hogsheads, and bottles, warranted genuine as imported, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

For Clarendon Bay, to call at Kingston,
JAMAICA,
THE SHIP MARIANNA,
Michael Bogle Master,

Burden 400 casks, three years old, intended for a regular trader, will be ready to take goods on board at Greenock by the 1st of January, and clear to sail early in February.

And for Barbadoes,

THE BRIG PENELOPE—Robert Kerr Master,

Is now taking in goods at Greenock, and will be clear to sail the end of this month. Both these are stout British-built vessels, and have excellent accommodations for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to George Hamilton, merchant, Glasgow, or to Archibald and James Robertson and Co. Greenock.

SALE OF STOCK IN THE ROYAL BANK.

To be exposed to Public Roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 23d of December, at six o'clock afternoon,

ONE Thousand Six Hundred, Sixteen Pounds and Elevenpence sterling, Capital Stock in the Royal Bank.

The articles of sale are in the hands of Adam Rolland, writer to the signet.

OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUAFORTIS
WORKS FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 17th day of March next, betwixt the hours of 5 and 6 in the afternoon,

THE Works at Prestonpans, occupied for the purpose of Manufacturing Oil of Vitriol, Aquafortis, Spirit of Salt, and Pearl Ashes, with the Utensils belonging thereto.

These works were the first of the kind in Britain, are at present the largest and most complete in Europe, in excellent repair, and calculated for carrying on a very extensive trade in the different branches. They are situated within eight miles of the city of Edinburgh, on the Frith of Forth, which gives the advantage of importing the materials, and exporting the manufactured goods to all quarters, at an easy rate; and being in the neighbourhood of plenty of good coal, that article can be got on reasonable terms.

The Vitriol Works are distinct from the Pearl-Ash or Alkali Works, and may be sold seperately, if purchasers incline.

At same time will be sold in Lots, suited to the purchasers, the whole stock of Brimstone, Saltpetre, and other materials, together with the Oil of Vitriol, Aquafortis, Spirit of Salt, and Pearl Ashes, which may then be on hand.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the terms of payment will be made agreeable, on sufficient security being given.

For further particulars apply to Messr. Robert and Hugh Ingram, London; Messr. Samuel Henderson and Company, Bristol; Mr William Tait jun. Manchester; Messr. J. and C. Broadleys, at Hull; Messr. Landell and Chambers, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr Alexander Abercromby, and Mr Laurence Hill's, writers to the signet, Edinburgh; or to Mr James Mackenzie at the Works; to whom such as incline to treat by private bargain may address themselves, and who will execute any orders for Oil of Vitriol, Aquafortis, Spirit of Salt, or Pearl Ashes, till the day of sale.

PRESTONPANS, DEC. 12. 1789.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS,
December 2. 1789.

BY Order of the Barons, intimation is hereby given, that a petition has been presented to their Lordships, from Richard Mein, teacher of English and Writing, at Musselburgh, praying a gift of the estates of Jacob Darling, proprietor of the Wester third of the Lands of Appletrecleaves, in the parish of Melrose, and county of Roxburgh, fallen to his Majesty, as ULTIMUS HÆRES

SHOPS IN THE COWGATE,
TO BE SOLD.

THESE THREE SHOPS in the Ground Storey of Kincaid's Land, at the foot of the Fishmarket Close, on the south side of the Cowgate, presently possessed by

William Murray, at the rent of	-	L. 10 10 0
John Jarvis,	- - -	11 11 0
William Miller,	- - -	13 13 0
		L. 35 14 0

Are to be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 13th day of January next, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

These subjects will be set up either together or separately, as purchasers may incline.

The title-deeds and articles of roup may be seen in the hands of John Rhind, writer in Edinburgh, who has full power to conclude a private bargain, as to all or either of these shops, at any time preceding the day of sale.

SALE OF ROSS-HOUSE, &c.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday the 20th January 1790, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, at five o'clock afternoon,

ROSS-HOUSE and Offices, with the Park belonging to the same, as lately possessed by the deceased General Alexander Mackay, together with the Feuduties, being 75 l. Sterling yearly, payable out of the buildings and ground of Park-Place.

Ross-House is extremely commodious, and fit to accommodate a genteel family; and the offices consist of stabling for eight horses, a coach-house that will hold two carriages, and many other conveniencies. They are in excellent order, having been built within these few years.

By the feu-contract the vassals paying the 75 l. yearly, are taken bound to pay double the feu-duties at the entry of every heir, and treble at the entry of every singular successor. A considerable part of the park may be built on without hurting Ross-House, and it can be feued out to great advantage.

For particulars, apply to John Frazer, or John Scott, writers to the signet, who will show the plan of the subjects and the title-deeds.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Friday the 29th January 1790, between 2 and 3 o'clock afternoon, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, in Edinburgh,

THE Lands and Barony of WORMISTONE, and a part of the Lands of NAKEDFIELD and of CRAILSMUIR, annexed to said Barony, consisting of 250 acres or thereby, and lying in the parish of Crail and county of Fife.

These Lands lie compactly together, are of a most excellent soil, are well watered in the driest season, have great command of sea-ware, are nearly completely inclosed with stone fences newly built, have been long in the natural possession of the Proprietor, are within a mile of the port of Crail and six of St Andrew's, and afford three qualifications.

There is a commodious House, Offices, and Garden, on this Estate, and altogether, it is a very desirable purchase.

The titles, articles of roup, plan and mensuration of the Lands, are in the hands of William Bethune, writer in Edinburgh; and any person inclining to make a private bargain, may apply to the Proprietor, at his house in George's Square.

BY ADJOURNMENT.
JUDICIAL SALE OF
LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE,
Upset Price still farther Reduced.

To be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, in the Parliament or New Session-house at Edinburgh, upon Friday the 22d day of January 1790, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE remaining part of the LANDS and ESTATE, which belonged to ALEXANDER ACHYNDACHY of Kincraigie, viz.

The Town and Lands of Cividly, Micklehaugh, Muirhead, Achredachy, and Beddiesmillock;—the Lands of Old Keig and Mill thereof, with the Teinds and Pertinents, all lying within the parish of Keig and sheriffdom of Aberdeen.

The proven yearly rent of these lands is 129 l. 11 s. 2 d. 1-12th Sterling, which at twenty-five years purchase, is 3238 l. 19 s. 10 d. 4-12ths Sterling; but on different applications to the Court, is now reduced to 2650 l. which is to be the upset price.

These lands are situated in a rich country, are capable of great improvement; and being out of lease at present, a considerable rise of rent may be expected.

The title-deeds, rental, and measurement of the lands, and articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Session; and for further information, application may be made to William Gordon, writer to the signet, James's Street, agent in the sale; and to John Durno or David Morrice, Advocates in Aberdeen.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
THE CERES,
JAMES M'INTOSH Master,

Lying at Miller's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and the country adjacent, will sail 30th December.

The CERES has good accommodation for passengers, and the best usage may be depended on. The master to be spoke with at the New England Coffeehouse—mornings and evenings on board the vessel.

FOR BARBADOES,
THE BRIGANTINE COURIER
ALEX. M'LARTY Master,

Now lying at Greenock, to sail the first of January. For freight or passage, apply to Mr Alexander Pitcairn, Edinburgh, or Messr. James and John Rankine, Greenock.

AT GREENOCK—FOR JAMAICA,
THE SHIP ALEXANDER,
RO. SPEARS Master,

Is now ready to receive goods on board, and will be clear to sail first week in January, for Morant Bay, and north side of the island.

If encouraging freight offers she will land goods and passengers at Kingston.

For freight or passage, apply to Robert Mackay and Co. Glasgow, Andrew Turner and Co. or the Master at Greenock.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,
And may be entered to immediately,

THAT HOUSE, being the third Storey on the south side of the Scale Stairs in the OLD ASSEMBLY CLOSE, consisting of a dining-room, 23 feet by 16—drawing-room, 18 by 16—three bed-rooms, with two bed-closets, and kitchen; there is also an excellent cellar and garrets.

For particulars apply to Mr Scott, banker, Exchange.

If the House is not sold before the 20th of January 1790, it will then be LET.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF FIFE.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d day of December 1789, at six o'clock in the evening,

THE Lands and Estate of CULLAIRNIE, lying within the parish of Dunboig, and shire of Fife. This estate is pleasantly situated within three miles of Cupar, and the same of the Port of Newburgh. The present rental is as follows, viz.

Cullairnie Farm.

Money,		L. 163 0 0
7 dozen of hens, at 5 s.		1 15 0
60 loads of coals,	- - -	1 5 0
		L.166 0 0

Wester Cullairnie.

Money, L. 66 10 0

B.	f.	p.	l.		
45	0	3	2	4-12ths bear, at 13 s.	42 11 2 9-12ths
22	2	1	3	2-12ths oats, at 11 s. 8 d.	
3 dozen hens, at 8 s.				1 4 0	
					110 5 9-12ths
Henry Steuart,		-	-		7 0 0
Thomas Ramsay, in money, bear and oats,		-	-		5 2 0
William Ramsay, ditto,					5 2 0
Baillie-fee of Lindores, payable out of the several estates of Ramagirdle, Ormiston, Lindores, and Easter Clunie,					8 6 14-12ths
					L.301 15 4 1-12th

The mansion-house though small (consisting only of six rooms, kitchen, cellars, &c.) is very convenient, and lately fitted up.

The garden is lately made, and well stocked with fruit trees.

The grain is of an excellent quality, and always sells above the highest fiars; and is, as above converted low at a supposed value. But when the present leases expire, which will be in a few years, there is every reason to think *the rents will more than double*, as the lands are of a remarkable fine soil, and in a good condition, and capable of the greatest improvement.

The estate holds blench of the Crown, is valued in the cess-books at 956 l. Scots, and therefore affords more than two freehold qualifications.

The title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of Robert Trotter writer to the signet—to whom any person inclining to purchase may apply.

SALE OF LANDS IN LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

To be SOLD by auction within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 10th February next, at six o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands of FLASK and FLASKHILL, containing about 64 Scots acres, all sufficiently inclosed and subdivided with thriving quick-set hedges, faced or backed with stone. The grounds are in high order—Lie within a mile of the Town of Linlithgow, and along the side of a good road, leading from thence to Bo-ness.

Also a small Inclosure, near Linlithgow, called HUNTBURN, containing about 3 acres 3 roods; leased for five years yet to run, at 5 l. 9 s. 4 d. per annum

There is on the lands of Flask a convenient dwelling-house, fit for the country residence of a genteel family, a chaise-house and stable, barn, byre, and hen-house, with a large new-built shade and granary over it. The purchaser may enter to most of the houses immediately after the sale.—His entry to the lands to be at Martinmas next, and a considerable part of the price will, if agreeable, be allowed to remain in his hands.

The whole premesses hold of the Town of Linlithgow for payment of an yearly feu-duty of 7 l. 19 s. 4 d. Scots, and will, with the plan of the grounds, be shown by Provost James Andrew of Linlithgow.

The title deeds and articles of sale to be seen in the hands of Robert Boswell, clerk to the signet

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.
To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE Lands and Estate of WEST BOGIE, in the parish of Abbotshall, in Fifeshire, situated within two miles of Kirkcaldy. The greatest part of the lands is let upon a lease for 31 years, containing an obligation on the lessee to remove upon a year's notice, and receiving payment of one year's rent. The free rent of the whole, including a very moderate value put on the mansion house, garden, orchard, pigeon house, and grass plots of six acres, in the proprietor's natural possession, to which the purchaser may have access at Whitsunday next, and, exclusive of about 15 acres of planting in stripes, and clumps of very considerable value, is upwards of L.200 Sterling.

The lands are held of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county, and the teinds are valued.

II.—As also, the lands of PRINLAWS, in the parish and near neighbourhood of Leslie, with the teinds thereof included. These lands hold of a subject superior, are liable in payment of no tithes—and the free rent is L.76 Sterling.

There is upon these lands a pigeon house not rentalled, some plantations of considerable value, and a command of water from the Leven, and good situations for mills of every kind. There are already on the premises a barley mill and a lint mill, and two bleachfields.

For further particulars, intending purchasers are requested to apply to the proprietor, at West Bogie, or to George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh, who is empowered to sell, and will shew the title-deeds, tacks, rentals, &c.

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